California Botanical Explorers

Notes on the Botanists of California and Western America

by

Willis Linn Jepson

Vol. 4

Berkeley

1943

– "F. B." = Jepson Field Book, vol. and page as indicated.

– "Men and Manners" = private journal of W. L. Jepson, vol. and page as indicated.

– Early Naturalists in the Far West. R. H. Alden and John D. Ifft. (Occasional Papers. No. 20. Calif. Acad. Sci.). The bibliography has many fine references.

– H. N. Bolander. Government trail and Red Mountain, F. B. 93:79.

– Early voyages in Pacific, F. B. 57:49.

– Lincoln Constance gave me the following c. Mar., 1943: The Suksdorf Itinerary, by William A. Webster, Department of Botany, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

– Blankinship, Jos. W. See full notes on his life in letter from Mrs. J. W. Blankinship, June 15, 1944, in "Biographical Notes of California Botanists" file.

-Nuttall, Thos. Negundo californicum H.T.P., "Of this species, collected by Douglas in upper California, we know nothing from personal observation, not having met with it in our visit to that country."* It occurs in the Salinas Valley along the Salinas River, along the Sacramento River and elsewhere, confirming my contention that Nuttall could not have gone from Monterey to Santa Barbara by the Mission trail.

Of Acer macrophyllum he says** "we did not observe it in the vicinity of Monterey". If Nuttall had traveled by land

* Sylva, vol. , p.

** Sylva, vol. , p

from Monterey to Santa Barbara he would have seen this tree near Santa Margarita and elsewhere.*

In Oregon he admired the splendid stature of this tree, Acer macrophyllum, on the "plains of the Wahlamet and particularly near its confluence with the Tlacamas".

* If he had gone down the coast below Monterey a few miles he would have found it.

- Gray, Asa. On his three trips to California Asa Gray collected little. On his last trip it is likely he did not collect at all. This would seem certain from the remark of B. L. Robinson that he was annoyed because people proposed taking him into the field for collecting. At any rate he collected so little and made such scanty specimens or fragmentary ones I cannot believe he had any real powers as a collector. The capacity for observation, for studying, for seizing upon features of importance and preserving such with notes and specimens; the capacity and skill for all this must be developed the same as for

any other kind of work in botany. It is not obvious from any records or field notes or field books that Asa Gray really knew how to collect, how to look for important or striking features or structures in the plant as seen in the field. One must train himself for this kind of work - and to do it really well he must have a passion for it. Gray certainly had no passion for field work. — 1 June, 1943.

- Greene, E. L. See index to Field Book, vols. 50 to 60.
- Haenke, Thaddeus. See index to Field Books, vols. 50 to 60.
- Greene, E. L. cf. my letter to Dr. H. M. Wheeler, Jepson Correspondence, dated June 22, 1943. Andrew D. Rodgers tells me that a

Kumlien (doubtless a relative of Thure Kumlien, Greene's teacher of botany at Albion College; at least that is a guess) has printed an article on Greene in some Wisconsin medium of publication, possibly Wisconsin Acad. Sci.) Consult Biol. Abstracts.

— Biol. Abstracts must be combed for articles relating to Pacific Coast biography or exploration.

— A. J. McClatchie. Author of Bull. No. 3, Agricultural Experiment Section, Southern California Academy of Sciences: "Milk: Composition, Nature, Hygienic and Economic Methods of Handling"; by A. J. McClatchie, Bacteriologist and Botanist of the Section.

— Jas. C. Nevin, Ph.D. His name appears as a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern California Academy of Sciences on page 2 of the bulletin (as author cited under McClatchie's name), p. 6 ante. The name of Dr. Nunnuther Davidson appears as Second Vice President.

— Thos. Nuttall. Some allusions to his travels in the South may be found on page 26 of his paper "On the Genus Eriogonum". cf. ms. note Fl. Cal. 1: 376 (annotated copy). It is in Jour. Phil. Acad. vol. 1, pp. 24, 33. On p. 31 are references to topography and description which must have been personally observed. [of distribution]

— Menzies, A. cf. C. F. Newcombe, memorial of Menzies, in Archives of British Columbia, vol. 5. On May 2, 1793, Menzies went ashore at Trinidad, says Newcombe. Menzies' own account of Trinidad is missing from his journal acc. Newcombe. See p. 142.

— Hilgard, E. W. Did a great deal for botany which is why I include his name amongst botanists. This morning I had an interview with Miss Alice Hilgard, the daughter, at her request, in which she talked about Dr. Hilgard's autobiography and told me of many remarkable incidents

of his life. Amongst other things she referred to Chas. W. Eliot, President of Harvard, and his visit to Berkeley when he delivered the address on Charter Day. I will remember Eliot on the day of his Charter Day address, especially the great birth mark on his face — the like of which (to that degree) I had never seen before. It seems, according to Miss Hilgard, that Eliot in a portion of his address waved his hand over the audience and interpolated: "But that, of course, is something you common people would not understand!"

Faculty persons were angered by so impolite a gesture, but

Professor Hilgard made a generous interpretation of Eliot's remark, saying he meant or implied there were only a few truly uncommon persons in the world and that all the rest were common. Said Hilgard: "It is unthinkable that the President of Harvard, invited to deliver the Charter Day address at the University of California, would deliberately plan to insult his audience."

Hilgard believed, so to speak, in human nature; he looked for the best in human nature; had utmost faith in human nature. Apparently he refused to believe in evil,

or to make record of an unprincipled action. This attitude required a special outlook. Frederick Slate, who wrote the biography of Hilgard for the National Academy of Sciences, once said to me: "Hilgard is subtly diplomatic". — July 9, '43.

- Nuttall, Thos. Reference to, as in North Carolina, in Hooker's London Journal of Botany, 1:13.

- Mertens, Dr. H., his account of an excursion at Sitka, in Hooker's Bot. Miscellany 2:12, with a prefatory note by A. von Chamisso.

- Brandegee, K. Orthocarpus orianthus Bth. Ockenden, Fresno

Co., May, 1909. "I doubt the locality." — D.D. Keck. Well he may. — W.L.J. Partly by reason of the habitat, partly by reason of the collector.

— Blankinship, Jos. W. Died at Decoto, July 2, 1938. cf. Science, 92: 306 (1940). I sent this note to Science.

— Lemmon, J. G. cf. Harold St. John in litt., Aug. 18, 1941. Bibliography material. ℄ Jepson Corr.,

— Wislizenus, A. Sketch of the Botany of Dr. A. Wislizenus' Expedition, in Engelmann, Collected Works, p. 39.

— Blankinship, J.W. His name may be turned up on a card in the Biology Library Card Catalogue. This is a reminder that items, entries re. many California botanists may be turned

up on library cards, items that might otherwise be missed. cf. also general catalogue in University Library.

— Collections of dried plants of California (Am. J. Sci. II, 44: 122, — 1867.) Asa Gray.

— Geol. & Nat. Hist. Survey of Calif., Part III, Botany. Asa Gray. Am. J. Sci. II, 45: 269-272.

— Greene, Edw. L. It is my belief that students at Univ. Cal. did not forget Greene. A large number of those who had work with him beyond the elementary course collected for him a little or some more in various parts of the state. None of these students ever forgot him. Contrast this. Students often came to me from Eastern colleges seeking advanced status in

botany courses. Frequently on inquiry it developed that they could not recall the name of the botanist with whom they had had work, — had courses in botany.

— Calif. Bot. Explorers. cf. Types and Original Citations Notebook, 2:168.

— McClatchie, A. J. Herbarium is at New York Bot. Gard. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. 5:31.

— Sargent, C. S. cf. l.c. 5:37.

— Brack, Blanche. l.c. 5:34.

— Wallace, Wm. A. l.c. 5:34.

— Gambel, Wm. He was at Monterey in Oct., ; at Santa Barbara in Apr., . (Jour. Acad. Phila, ser. 2, 1:31. He was as far north as 37° of latitude (l.c. 29). He was at Monterey Nov. 20. (l.c. 35). He was in the

mountains near Salt Lake (l.c. 36). Santa Catalina Isl. "in early spring" (p. 37), Monterey, "during winter", p. 39. Near the great Salt Lake in October, p. 49.

Reading his paper on the Birds of California it seems evident he was primarily a ornithogist. Jour. Acad. Phila. ser. 2, 1: 25, 215). He mentions in California only the above place names and "Bay of St. Pedro (p. 220) and Pueblo de los Angeles (p. 223). He was also at Mazatlan (p. 229) and at Santa Fe.

– Dr. C. L. Anderson of Santa Cruz in early days, has a son Charles H. Anderson 2235, Blake st., Berkely. At least that was his residence in 1939.

– Wislizenus, Dr. Mentioned by Jo. Fremont, Rep. Expl. Exped. to Rocky Mts. and Ore. and Calif, p. 136.

– Buffalo grass (Sesleria dactyloides. cf. Fremont, l. c. p. 114. – Bulbilis dactyloides Raf. Buchloe dactyloides Engelm.

– R. H. Stretch. cf. Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 63

– Newberry, J. S. Bull. Torr. Club. 10: 122.

– Edwards, Henry. Collected Artemisiinum vagans Gray at Los Gatos, June 1876.

– Smith, R. J. who sent specimens from Milpitas, was an M. D. His first name was Rensselaer.

– Pickering, C. Comment by B. Daydon Jackson on Pickering's Chronological History of Plants: "Great labours have been expended on this to little profit" – Guide to the Literature of Botany, 4.

– Murray, A. Notes upon Cal. trees Edinburgh. 1859.

– Visscher, E. Forest Trees of Cal. San Francisco. 1862.

– Palmer, Edw., in Arizona. (Am. Mid Nat. 29: 768).

– Greene, E. L. In Mohave Desert, Sept. 1881. Bull. Torr. Club, 10: 126.

– Newberry, J. S. Bull. Torr. Club, 10: 122.

– Hitchcock, A. S. Biography in Proc. Am. Acad. 41: 505.

– Wood, Alphonso.
"A Sketch of the Natural Order Liliaceae as represented in the Flora of the States of Oregon and California with special reference to the Plants collected in an excursion along our Pacific Coast. A.D. 1866."
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 20: 165 (1868).

On p. 173 is published Brewortia, named for "J. Carson Brewort Esq. Reg. N.Y. Univ."

– The Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in its "Biographical Notices" includes names of a good many botanists who have collected in California: W. H. Brewer, Asa Gray, Geo. Goddale and others. Vol. 70, no. 11, illustrates how many botanists may be included in a single volume (though none belong to California)

as the following: N.L. Britton; Hugo de Vries; C. H. Ostenfeld; Ignatz Urban; Richard Wettstein; Ernest H. Wilson. In vol. 71, Adolf Engler, B. L. Robinson.

– Ribes fuchsioides Moçiño & Sessé.
Mem. Soc. de Phys. Geneva iii. II. 58. 1826.

- Woodcock, Fidella G., Curator of Plants, San Diego Museum, (Natural History) died Apr. 24, 1933. She was born in Maine in 1865. (Nat. Hist. Mus. Bull., San Diego, no. 87 (5-1-'33).
- Kellogg, Albert. Essay upon Redwood. In collection of pamphlets, Univ. Cal. Library (cat. no. SD 397, R3 C5).
- Trask, John B. See biography of him (pamphlet) by Albert Kellogg. See main card cat. Univ. Cal. Library.
- Neé, Luis. "Thuja plicata ... based on specimens collected by Don Luis Neé on an expedition to the northwest Coast under Malaspina and which were probably from Nootka Sound." Neé was never on the Northwist* Coast nor on the Californian coast. - W.T.J.
- Cal. Botanical Explorers. cf. index to "Types and Original Citations" notebook, vol. 1.

- Bot. Expl. in Mexico. cf. ref. bottom p. 20; see p. 22 of that ref., Hemsley, Biol. Cent.-Am., 4: 117.
- cf. indices to Bradley Bibliography. (cf. Types and Orig. Cit. 1: (194?).
- Geographic terms. cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 1, p. 160, 176.
- Early Botanists of Am. Phil. Soc. by M. L. Fernald (Am. Phil. Soc. Proc. 86: 63-71. 1942. Mentions or gives brief notices of Thos. Nuttall, John Torrey, Sereno Watson. There are some obscurities in Fernald's writing: p. 65. Did Nuttall really (actually reach) the Arkansaw country? It would have been so easy to say so, that he explored the Arkansaw region and in as few words as he used*. In other places Fernald jumps to conclusions, justified, - but it is now always clear how he got there. Also there are

* cont. p. 22.

mis-statements: W. H. Brewer had nothing to do with collecting plants on the Clarence King Expedition. (p. 71, l.c.).

p. 67, col. 1, why could not Harnald have added one word and written (line 18) "the first series . . . ."

Harnald's paper is, none the less, tremendously full of matter.

* cont. from p. 21. Harnald started Nuttall for the Arkansaw country and he safely reached Philadelphia!

** The entries are not in strict alphabetical order. On the pages referred to a given name may occur more than once; this caution is not provided for in the in index, pp. 23-29.

— In my notebook, "Type and Original Citation" [of Cal. plants], volume one, there are notes of Calif. and West American collectors or travelers, on the pages indicated below, as follows: **

Ames, M.E.P., 116.
Austin, A.M., 179.

Ball, J., 181.
Blake, S.F., 178.
Barclay, J., 176
Bloomer, H.J., 175.
Biographies of botanists, 92
Brown, R., 89, 183.
Brown, H.E., 31, 116.
Bridger, Thos. 22, 93, 179.
Burkill, T.H., 15.
Bolander, H.N., 93, 179, 183, 123.
Bush, A.E., 116.
Burke, 176.

Campbell, D.H., 158.

Collie, 64, 178.
Coulter, Thos., 59.
Congdon, J.W., 159.

Deppe, 56, 59.
Douglas, D., 59, 74, 84, 157, 176, 179, 181.
Dudley, W.R., 25, 158.

** cf. bottom p. 22

Cont. from p. 23

Elwes, H. J., 176.

Engelmann, Geo. 15, 158, 175, 176.

Francesachi, F., 95b.

Gorman, M. W., 116.

Gray, A. 29, 158, 159, 175, 190.

Greene, E. L., 31, 159, 175,

Hansen, Ges., 116.

Hayes, Sutton, 64.

Haenke, T., 49, 93, 95b. 102.

Heller, A. A., 31, 116.

Hinds, R. B., 95a

Hooker, J. D., 29, 158, 175.

Cont. from p. 24

Jeffrey, John, 175, 178.

Jepson, W. L., 159.

Jones, M. E., 178.

Kennedy, P. B., 179.

Kellogg, A. 93.

Kaminski, W. F. von, 64.

Krautter, Louis, 31, 178, 179.

Knopf, E. C., 179.

Lay, 64.

Lemmon, J. G., 49.

List of Botanists in Cal., 60.

Lobb, W., 35, 87, 88, 93, 179.

Lyall, D., 175.

Maldonado, D. José, 103.

McNab, W., 26, 74.

Menzies, A. 25, 26, 42, 74, 95a.

Motiño, 14, 59, 64, 65, 67, 102, 103, 152.

Mofras, Duflot de, 60.

Cont. from p. 25.

Sargent, C. S., 15.

Nuttall, Thos., 26, 48, 49, 59, 93, 116, 183.

Seffer, P. H. O., 158.

Schiedt, 59.

Scouler, 74, 89.

Stiver, C. A., 62.

Orcutt, C. R., 94, 179.

Parry, C. C., 179

Palmer, E., 116, 175, 181.

Frank, B., 178.

Parish, S. B., 94.

Pringle, C. C., 25, 158, 178.

Purpus, C. A. 29, 177, 182.

Vasey, Geo., 116, 181.

Veatch, J. A., 179.

Rehder, A., 42, 176, 181.

Wilson, N. C., 179, 180, 181.

— In my note book, "Types and original Citations", vol. 2, there are notes of California and West American collectors or travelers, on the pages indicated below, as follows:**

Austin, R. M., 199.

Bidwell, J., 125.

Ball, J., 197.

Behr, H. H., 185.

Bailey, Harold, 180.

Bolander, H. N., 180, 175.

Brewer, W. H., 195.

Bloomer, H. J., 189.

Brandegee, K., 198.

Blake, S. F., 198.

Cooper, W. S., 184.

Coulter, Thos., 184.

Culbertson, J. D., 193.

Douglas, D., 176, 177, 179, 37, 180, 183, 174, 189.

Davidson, Geo., 200.

Edwards, H., 199.

Ellison, L., 192.

Engelmann, G., 168.

Fitch, A., 171, 181.

Fremont, J. C. 180, 184.

Greene, E. L., 200.

Gregg, Josiah, 197.

Gambel, Wm., 161.

Gray, A., 185, 150, 194, 174, 178, 179, 189.

** See bottom p. 22.

Cont. from p. 27.

Hayes, Sutton, 165.
Hartwig, Theo., 171.
Head, Anna, 171.
Hooker, J. D., 173, 189, 190.
Horn, G. H., 184.
Hickman, J. B., 168.
Howell, T. J., 189.
Haenke, T., 193.
Hasse, H. E., 199.
Harkness, H. W., 200, 126.
Hilgard, E., 124.
Jaffrey, John, 167, 148.
Kellogg, A., 200, 124, 127.
Krauttler, R., 193, 198.
Lamson, J. G., 177, 125.
McClatchie, A. J., 198.
Menzies, A., 164, 183.
Moreno, J. M., 189.
Muir, John, 168, 125.
Nuttall, Thos., 165, 177, 193.

Palmer, E., 161, 197.
Plummer, Sara, 124.
Parry, C. C., 180 (narrative of his journey to the Carrizo and return to San Diego), 189.
Pringle, C. G., 189, 190.
Redfield, J. H., 193.
Robinson, Wm., 180.
Sesse, M., 189.
Stillman, J. D. B., 124.
Scripham, J. K., 125.
Vasey, Geo., 189, 193.
Wislizenus, A., 168.
Wilson, N. C., 175.
Wright, W. G., 177.
Wolley-Dod, A. H., 197.

- Bartonia. Run through its indices. An extensive paper on Thos. Nuttall, it may contain other things.

- Geographic terms. cf. "Types and Orig. Citations", vol. 2, p. 160, 176, 192.

- Importance of Specific Localities being recorded by collectors. cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 2, p. 80, 178, 174, 110, 150.

- Field Labels. cf. Types and Original Citations, vol. 2, p. 180.

- Kew Collections, — cf. Kew Bull. c. 1902.

- California, its significance as a geographic term in the early botanical literature: cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 2, p. 183.

- "Northwest Coast of America". cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 2, p. 183, 192. See also p. 36 seq.

- Scientific men with the government exploring expeditions. cf. Types and Orig. Citations, vol. 2, p. 199.

- "Interior of California" as used by D. Douglas, Bot. Reg. t. 1251. Does not mean interior of present-day California.

cf. "Rocky Mtn. in Upper California", Nuttall, Torrey and Gray, Fl. N. America 1: 560 (1840).

- Corylanthus capitatus Nutt.; Benth. in DC. Prodr. 10: 597 (1846), type collected "in Nova California", Nuttall; undoubtedly Oregon;* not known in California save only Modoc County.

* Idaho — Heckard, 1978

- Andrew D. Rodgers, of Columbus, Ohio, came to call on me June 22, 1943. He had been to see D. H. Campbell of Stanford University who told him John Torrey was of no importance. (Rodgers has written a biography of Torrey!). I remarked that John Torrey was in some particulars a greater scientist than Asa Gray. Torrey, I think, had a more scientific attitude towards field work than Gray, for one thing. His concept of species and genera was quite as sound as the concepts of Asa Gray. (cf. Field Book, 61:194. cf. letter to H.M. Wheeler in Jepson Corr. June 22, 1943. cf. also Men and Manners 15: 200.)

- "Northwest Coast" of America was often applied, not only to the coast from Oregon to British Columbia, but also to Upper California, at least from Monterey north. Ribes speciosum Pursh is published by Pursh as "northwest coast", Menzies. But W. J. Hooker published the same Menzies specimen as Ribes stamineum in his Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 229 and wrote "North California". Of Ribes speciosum, Britton & Coville (in N. Am. Fl. 22: 212) say: "Type locality: California, incorrectly given by Pursh as the northwest coast". This statement is erroneous. The term "Northwest Coast" was used loosely and by some authors applied to the north coast of California.

- Colmeiro, Miguel. La botanico y los botanicos de la peninsula hispano-lusitana. 1858.

- Bosqrejo historico del Jardin Botanico de Madrid. (Note of this work taken from Sesse et Mocino, Flora Mexicana (1887), p. x, in La Naturaleza, ser. 2, vol. 2, appendix.)

- De Candolle, Alph. La phytographie, ou l'art de décrire les vegetaux. 1880. In the latter part of the book there is an indication of the herbaria where the collections of particular authors may be found; also the collections of collectors, such as Douglas (David) and Hartweg (Theo.)

- Mociño, Jose Mariano. His name is variously spelled. In French it is written José Mariano Mozino.
- Oregon Geographic Names. L. A. McArthur. 1928.
- Reseña de la Expedicion de Historia Natural dirigida por Martin Sessé, by Ricardo Ramirez, Mexico, Octubre de 1890. P. iii - xi, in Flora Mexicana. Auctoribus Martino Sesse et Josephus Mariannus Mociño. The above paper gives information, mostly in a general way, about the travels of Sesse and Mocino, their associates, Maldonado, Cervantes, Cerda, Echeverria, the drawings made, the copying of them by Aug. P. De Candolle, and the disappearance of the originals.

The Flora Mexicana is published as an appendix to vol. 2 (ser. 2) of La Naturaleza. The title page carries the date: Mexici: 1887, although the preface is dated 1890.
- Kellogg, Dr. Albert. F.B. 16:187.
- Moll, J.W. Phytography as a fine art. (In Biology Library).
- Muir, John. He wrote many letters to Mrs. Jennie Carr. She was his medium for self-expression as to the thronging ideas regarding nature which demanded expression. See her name in "Official Report of the Eleventh Fruit-Growers Convention of the State of California", p. 151 (1889).
- Greene, E.L. cf. Jepson Corr. 45: 84, 86, 426 f.
- Alfred James McClatchie. - The copper half-tone of him in my collection

is from a photograph made while he was at Phoenix, Ariz.
– William Greenwood Wright. The photograph which is the original of my half-tone cut is autographed by Wright as "Christmas, 1891".
– Harlow, W. H. At Santa Barbara. cf. letter of Jane Loring Gray in Parish Collection. Mar. 31, 1885.
– Curran, M. V. Mentioned in letter, Feb. 14, 1887, of C. C. Parry to S. B. Parish (Parish Collection).
– Greene, E. L. Mentioned in Parry letter cited above.

– Moçiño, Jose Mariano.
Ribes fuchsioides Moc. et Sesse is a name I find in T. T. Berlandier's paper, Mémoir sur la famille des Grossulariées (Mem. Soc. Phys. Genève, 3[1-2], [58], pls. 1-3. 1826), where "Ribes stamineum Smith" is illustrated on plate 3 ("III") and "R[ibes] fuchsioides Moc. et Sesse flor. Mexic. ined." is given as a synonym on the plate. "Ribes stamineum" is a slip for or error for R. stamineum Smith (Rees, Cycl. 30, n. 30) which is a synonym of R. speciosum Pursh. Both Ribes speciosum and R. stamineum were based on Menzies material. (cf. p. 44)
In Berlandier's paper there are no specific descriptions: the text consists of argument as to Ribes followed by a table of numbered species, the species

being arranged in named sections. The first named section is Robsonia. In this section, is but one species (Robsonia) R. fuchsoides. The species R. ist[th] amineum, Smith, appears in the middle of the next section. It would appear, therefore, that the text was prepared first and the plate later on. Well, it may have been the other way;— but if the plate were prepared first it would seem as if they might well have eliminated the line giving R. fuchsoides as a synonym.

Running through the pages of Moçino and Sesse* Flora Mexicana, I find no Ribes fuchsoides. In the Flora Hispanola I find no Ribes fuchsoides in the table

* Should be Sesse et Moçino.

of species (Linnean System). Doubtless if published in either of the above works it would appear in Index Kewensis. I take it there has been no proper or at least usual publication of Ribes fuchsoides and I am not likely to find a locality stated. There can be, it seems to me, no doubt that Moçino collected it at Monterey. That is the only spot on the Cal. coast where he landed. The distribution of the species is from Monterey to San Diego. It would seem as if it might occur s. of San Diego but no record of it in Baja California do I find. — Ribes fuchsoides is cited in Index Kewensis in this way: R. fuchsoides Moç. & Sesse, ex Berland. in Mém. Soc. Phys. Genev. iii, II (1826) 58 = speciosum. On p.

58 the binomial R. fuchsioides occurs in the table of species (as noted ante p. 42) as a nomen nudum.

The [type] locality for Ribes speciosum as given by Pursh is "northwest coast", Menzies. The locality for Ribes stamineum as given in Rees' Cyclopaedia 30: Ribes no. 30, is "California", that is, "gathered by Mr. Menzies in California" (cf. p. 41, ante).

The collection of A. Menzies from the Pacific Coast region was referred to as from the "Northwest Coast", the collection from California being part of it. Pursh used the general term "northwest coast", although it was known that the material was from California. When J.E. Smith

published the species again a year later (Rees Cycl. vol. 30, 1815, but 1819 printed on title) he knew it was from Calif. and so stated. Specific locality was not valued in that early day; nor later, even in Asa Gray's time (cf. Cal. Bot. Explorers, vol. 2, pp. 247-248.

– Greene, E. L. His devotion to nomenclature and matters related thereto have been noted in my commonplace books. Today, when consulting Rees' Cyclopaedia, vol. 30, I saw a notation by Greene. The date on title page is 1919. Greene wrote in pencil below: "Date of original issue of this volume is 1815. (E. L. G.)."
– Nov. 11, 1943.

– Piper, C. V. Was a visitor at the Parish home, May 16, 1921.

– Dunn, G. W. As shown by a record in his own hand he was in San Francisco when aged 85.

– De Vries, Hugo. Was at the Parish home in the San Bernardino Valley, June, 1904.

– Passes of the Sierra Nevada. Cf. Pac. R. Rep. v. 11. Map of the passes.

– Brandegees, T. S. & K. Mrs. Chilcote, secretary of the department of Botany says: "Professor Lee Bonar was in here just now, in my office, looking at these Brandegee pictures and he told strange stories of them. He said they lived in one of the University cottages in indescribable filth."—
Nov. 13, 1943.

– Wilder, Charlotte M. (Mrs. Harry E. Wilder.) For notes on her life see her letters dated Nov. 11, and Dec. 1, 1943 (Lepson Correspond. Vol. 48). See also F. B. index, vol. 4.

– A. Kellogg in 1877 published a "new" scrophularioid from Fresno as Ramaphalus eisenii. It is exactly like Herpestis rotundifolia Pursh of the Mississippi Valley as represented by Nashville, Gattinger, say. Greene took no such course as this. He nearly always assumed in such

a case the Cal. plant to be different and without ado be transferred the species name eisenii to Herpestis as Herpestis eisenii Greene. - Nov. 29, '43.

- Meehan, Thos. In Yosemite (?) in 1883. cf. Bot. Gaz. 16:54

- Rothrock, J. T. cf. Bot. Gaz. 16: 130.

- Merrill , First Hundred Years of American Geology (Re. J. S. Newberry).

- cf. George Sarton, in Isis, vol. 34 and perhaps other vols.

- Newberry, J. S. cf. Mem. Torr. Club 17: 12-21. Scientific Monthly, Nov., 1917. Torr. Club, Bull 20: 89.

- J. M. Bigelow. See A. E. Waller's paper on J. S. Newberry, p. 345.

- Newberry, J. S. Paper by A. E. Waller, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Oct., 1943, pp. 324-346. Reprint in "History of Cal. Botany" box file.

- Wood, Alphonso. cf. Bull. Torr. Club, 17: 110; 17: 267.

- Yates, L. G. Insular Floras. Rep. State Mineralogist of Calif. p. 11. c. 1890.

- Thurber, Geo. Biography in Bull. Torr. Club 17: 204. Also a portrait in same volume.

- Parry, C. C. Biographies: Pac. Rur. Press, Apr. 20, 1890 (J. G. Lemmon); West Am. Sci. 7: 1; Bull. Torr. Club 17: 74 (N. L. Britton); Bot. Gaz. 15: 66.

- Ford, H. C. Indigenous Shrubs of Santa Barbara County. (Bull. Santa Barbara Society of Natural History, 1: 29. 1890.)

– Endlicher, S., portrait in collection of Syracuse University. cf. Bull. Torr. Club 17: 155.

– Nuttall, Thos. Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci. 3: 29.

– Palmer, Edw. Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 1: 1. West Am. Sci. 7: 8.

– Greene, E. L. Re. Pittonia. He distributed advance signatures of vol. 2 (cf. Bull. Torr. Club 17: 24) and doubtless of the other volumes. Volumes 1 & 2 were issued in 12 bound parts, but I did not see those or my parts may have been taken up by Professor Greene, he giving me complete volumes as shown in my set. My volume 3 begins with Part 13 and all the covers for this and all subsequent parts are bound in.

Now that I reflect upon it memory now recalls that he did take back certain odd parts and in return gave me complete volumes.

– C. C. Marshall. He was a good observer of the native plants, quite keen-minded. Of a scrophulariaceous specimen, he writes on his field label: "Hills near Mad River 2000 feet. I found Synthyris reniformis in Mad River valley last May, but this seemed different. And I found it Jan. ?, '87. It is common on the hill where I found it but have seen it nowhere else".

I take it he had the sp. and the var. cordata Gray before him.

– Babcock, E. B. See biography in Univ. Cal. Faculty Bull. vol. 13, no. 6, p. 5 (Jan. 15, 1944).

- Deppe, Ferdinand. In California. cf. Hooker, W.J., Companion to the Botanical Magazine, 1:154.
- Hilgard, E. W. Excellence of his floristic maps of se. U.S. cf. Pennell, F. W., Scrophulariaceae of eastern temperate North America, p. 8 (1935).
- Bradbury . Astoria, Lovell edition, pp. 134-135
- Nuttall, Thos. Astoria, Lovell edition, p. 135.
- Wright, W. J. Collected in Alaska July, 1891. See printed label: "Flora of Alaska. Sitka and vicinity," with Veronica serpyllifolia L. in Univ. Cal. Hb.
- Orcutt, C. R. Collected in Jamaica in 1927.

- The term Oregon was used for the Columbia River as late as 1846 by G. Bentham in DC., Prodr. 10:468.
- Kirkwood, J.E. Biography by C. H. Clapp in Northwest Science, 2:69. (1928).
- St. John, H. and Annotated Catalog. of Vascular Plants of Canton County, Washington. Northwest Science, 2:73-93. 1928.
- Greene, E. L. Collinsia Greenei Gray. "Crevices of rocks, Lake County", in Bot. Cal. Where could this have been collected? My records, so far, show Greene as having gone into Lake County only just beyond Mt. St. Helena as far as Middleton.

— Brandegee, K. She filed any number of Purpus plants in the Brandegee Herbarium without indication of Purpus as the collector. The specimens carried labels with indication of locality, date, altitude, collection number in Purpus' handwriting but lacking this name as collector.

cf. Collinsia greenei, Purpus 845 from Mt. Sanhedrin.

— Brandegee, T. cf. Query Book, p. 82.

— Greene, E. L. Another student of Greene's (a student who collected at Linden in San Joaquin Co. in May, 1896 was Gunnison? I will remember Gunnison of the class of 1891 – a slight young fellow with a plain countenance. J. B. Davy writes

his name on the labels as F. W. Gunnison. cf. Collinsia bartsiaefolia label in U. C. Hb. But Gunnison, '91, was A. W. Gunnison. Did Davy make a slip in one initial? Or are two Gunnisons involved? (cf. Cal. Bot. Explorers, vol. 2, p. 143).

— Kellogg, Albert. F. B. 49:157.

— Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. They took a trip to the Catalina Ils. as late as 1905. cf. Castilleia lanata sheet in Hb. U.C.

— Chesnut, V. K. and Drew, E. R. See list of their collecting trips, index of F. B., vol. 28 (in back of book).

— Hoffmann, Ralph. (His surname has 2 n's). Botanized on San Miguel Island in 1932.

– Greene, E. L. He never looked at the plant from a biological standpoint or from an interest in biology, or very rarely, it is my remembrance. Yet he recognized there was variation in plants, at least formal variation. When looking over specimens, or collections brought in from the field, he might exclaim of a certain plant: "The very type!", meaning only that it was genuinely representative of the species; it matched exactly the original specimens.

– Austin, Mrs. R. M. cf. letter of Mildred Scofield, Jan. 13, 1944, with letter of Alice Eastwood, Jan. 25, 1944, in Jepson Corr. Of slight importance.

– Greene, E. L. His ideas of special creation and of fixity of living organisms betrayed him, I think likely, into certitude of statements based on limited examination of plant organs. One must suppose he examined one capsule only when he says of Eriodictyon parryi, "The seeds are four only." Certainly he did not examine more than one collection*. The cells are 2 to 4 or even 8-seeded (Pl. Cal. 3: 293).

– Sanford, J. A. Collected about Evanston, Wyo., in 1883.

– Indices to Field Books. It is possible that in writing up John Jeffrey for my Mt. Shasta paper I failed to consult H. B. indices. Also in case of some other botanists maybe.

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* He never sat down with a dissecting microscope and examined a long series of specimens.

– Greene, E. L. Collecting stations: he ranged widely in 1889 when, in the summer, he spent the sum of money, a generous sum, say $1000 or as $1200 ?, given him by Capt. James McDonald of S. F. for traveling purposes:

June . Sheep Ranch, Calaveras Co. (Pitt. 2:24).
June. Sheep Ranch and Murphys (Pitt. 2: 21).
June 24. Tehachapi, high mts. s.
June. 25. " " (Pitt. 2: 21).
June 19. Halway House betw. Murphys and Big Trees. (Pitt. 2: 16)
Aug. 20. Mt. Rainier (Pitt. 2: 22).
Sept. Siskiyou Mts., o. ors. (Pitt. 2: 16).
—— "A few month since" (written and printed Dec. 10, 1889, Pitt. 2:22) "the writer obtained it at the original station", Eriochlytum parryi, which must mean "dent slope of the San Bernardino Mts." (Bot. Cal. 1: 671).

- Greene, E.L. Collecting Stations;
  1884. Glenn Co. plains. Collinsia bartsiaefolia. (Hand of K.B.).
  - Summit sta., 1883. Mimulus lewisii. This is Nevada Co., the Summit sta. of the Central Pacific Railroad. That was the Summit station to all early Californians: Dr. A. Kellogg used it; so Dr. H.W. Harkness did.
- May 3, 1886. Vacaville. (Mimulus arvensis Greene).
- Aug. 22, 1876. Scott Mts. Mimulus primuloides.
- Aug. 1883. Donner Lake. Mimulus primuloides.
- July 23, 1895. Mimulus primuloides. Summit sta. (Donner Pass).
- June, 1890. Chico. Zauschneria tricolor. (fruiting condition).
- July 27, 1895. "Towards Castle Peak". Mimulus implexus Greene.
- Aug. 1883. Donner Lake. Mimulus tilingii, (In hand K. Curran).

- Aug. 20, 1889. Crater Lake. Mimulus caespitosus (M. tilingii). [Greene has written this on a "Washington" label, instead of Oregon, a rare instance of a slip by him.

- Greene, E. L. He knew West American plants so well it is a bit of a surprise to find misdeterminations by him (that is, aside from obvious micro-segregation, which would not apply here). He determined C. H. Baker 2783, Tracy, as Collinsia corymbosa Herder. It is Collinsia bartsiaefolia; and the habitat is far from the sea-shore habitat of Collinsia corymbosa.
- Brewer, W. H. His little square field label, bluish paper, 2 x 1 1/4 inches. See sheet 26355, U.C.Hb., Cordylanthus pilosus.
- Merriam, C. Hart. Bibliography by Hilda W. Grinnell. Journal of Mammalogy, vol. 24, pp. 436-457.
- Gray, Asa. cf. note on his lack of field experience in rec. N. Am, in Field Records, p. 170.

Note Book

– Howell, Thos. J. Collected on Smith River, Del Norte Co., Apr. 21, 1892. (Diplacus glutinosus Nutt.).

– Brandegee, K. She was in some respects a keen-minded collector. She appreciated the importance of studying variations in Diplacus and she made some admirable collections, such as that of D. longiflorus on the Descanso grade, June, 1906. And other sheets in U. C. Hb. Also note her specimen of Diplacus glutinosus (D. aurantiacus) from the sea cliffs at Bolinas Bay, a depressed plant which is a fine ecological exhibit of seaside influences. cf. also Diplacus leptanthus from "Bucco trail, e. slope Santa Lucia Mts.", and "Cape Horn, Placer Co."

– Michener, C. E., and Bioletti, F. T. With gay irresponsibility they collected about the bay region, using botanic terms as names of natural features, such as Obsolescent Valley and Truncate Peak. They thought this a great joke and found it very amusing. No one used these place names but themselves, they left no definition of them, but one sees them occasionally on their labels. There is, however, no means of identifying the places, although they chose to assume that they were self-identifying. That was a bit of their fun also.

cf. label of Castilleia affinis.

– Somme, C. F. Always gave full data on his labels as to locality and date for his specimens. Still some of his specimens in Hb. U. C. lack more or less in data. But the labels are not in Somme's hand. All such specimens were handled by Mrs. K. Brandegee and she just could not transfer all the data. She did not and could not in other critical cases such as specimens of Edw. Palmer.

– California Botanical Explorations; cf. F. B. 29: 8-9.

– Fox, C. J., Jr. Collected around Lake Tahoe in 1895. Spms. in Hb. U. C. Was a U. C. student.

– Blankinship, Dr. Jos. W. Quite full notes on his life and ancestry in letter, dated June 15, 1904 from his wife Claire F. Blankinship. See file, "Biographical Notes of Cal. Botanists."

– Brandegee, K. Another example of a fine set of specimens she made: a sheet (no. 198 510 in U. C. Hb.) of Castilleia latifolia exhibiting on a grand scale variation in corollas, in calyces, in floral bracts. But unfortunately she makes no record of origin. Were these corollas all from one plant? They might have been. Were the calyces, as spread out to exhibit their great degree of polymorphism, from one plant? Were the floral bracts, a stunning series, all from one plant? They might have been. If not, from plants of one close uniform colony? There is no answer. Mrs. B. was incapable of making such records or properly labeling up good specimens. But

why could she not do so. She had the energy! She certainly had sufficient intelligence. Why then could she not do it? It is extremely difficult to answer. See the same query asked in my letter, dated Mar. 5, 1944, to Dr. H. M. Evans re. the inability of W. A. Setchell to prepare a speech.

One of Mrs. B's astonishing feats is to be seen as sheet no. 198560, Castilleia miniata. The whole sheet is covered with a boy series of the following flower parts separated out: corollas; calyces; bracts; ends of spikes. Highly interesting series of variations! But no indication as to whether from one plant or one colony. No locality at all is given! No date is given! The label is utterly destitute of data. Compare in Hb. U.C. her series of forms of Castilleia miniata from Donner Lake (Summit sta.), highly interesting. When Hansen's plants came into her hands she managed somehow to eliminate locality and date, as in case of Castilleia no. 461 (perhaps C. parviflora). She could also make miserably poor specimens: cf. a Castilleia from Pine Ridge, just the tops broken off.

— Sonne, C. F. Collected a number of plants at Napa Junction, in Apr., 1895. cf. Orthocarpus attenuatus in U.C. Hb. He made attractive specimens; cf. his Orthocarpus ericanthus, Napa Junction, in Apr., 1896.

— Baker, M.S. Collects many interesting things but is too frequently an impossible collector as to locality. He will put down the name of an obscure place without any indi-

cation of state or county. He often uses a ranch name, as: "Chapman ranch, Moraine Park" – Kerr, Mark. Curator of the Museum at Independence, Inyo Co., he has been collecting Inyo County plants and sending them to the Univ. of California Herbarium or at times to the California Academy of Sciences. Today comes the Annual Report* of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, in which it appears he has donated his herbarium to that institution. But see p. 71.

– Certain early botanical collectors at Santa Barbara, about 1875 to 1885, were of the Bingham,

* For 1943, p. 15.

Wheeler and Yates families. These names, perhaps second or third generation, appear in the Annual Report of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History for 1943.

– Kerr, Mark. His entire herbarium went to the California Academy of Sciences! Evidently a set of the duplicates went to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. See a letter dated May 16, 1944 (in Jepson Corresp.) from W. F. Bracelin, received since note on p. 70 was written. – May 17, '44

– A. A. Heller died at Vacaville May 18, 1944. See note on his character in Men and Manners, Vol. 16, p. 32.

– Brandegee, K. On label of Eryngium articulatum, U. C. Hb., she has "Bottle Glass Mountain"; Lake Co. On label of Pentstemon lemmonii, she writes "Battlerock Mountain."

— Greene, E. L. In my annotated copy of his "Manual". I noted opposite Penstemon the faithful manner in which the Manual was compiled from the Syn. Fl. and Bot. Cal. He ignores his own P. Kleii of the Santa Cruz Mts.

— King, Alice. As to her plants from Colusa Co. I became extremely doubtful as to some marked College City. Undoubtedly the greater portion of her plants by far were collected at or near College City. She taught in this little country village and undoubtedly was without any means in that day (1905) of getting far away from it, unless rarely on some unusual occasion. Still, occasionally, she did. I now find her collection of

Penstemon heterophyllus; it has the printed "College City" label but written on the label "Hills beyond Arbuckle", which means foothills of inner Coast Range west of Arbuckle. So: in case of Scutellaria tuberosa, with the College City label, which I mistrusted, it may have been collected in the Coast Range foothills. In this case her notation may have been lost or overlooked by a helper in the herbarium that was not a botanist and untrained, so that notation on the label was missed.
June 29, 1944.

— Dunn, J.W. Discovered Penstemon clevelandii Gray in Cañon Tantillas, Lower California, May 29, 1875. Sent it to Daniel Cleveland who communicated it to Asa Gray.

– Greene, E.L. In Pitt. 3; 310, he describes Pentstemon pulchellus, one of his species nova, as an "undershrub". The species is based on W.C. Busick 1720, Blue Mts. of Oregon. Busick's 1720 as represented in Herb. Univ. Cal. is not woody at all in one* of the three individuals; the third individual is possibly woody for a half-inch above ground. This use of "undershrub" by Greene is thus misleading. But I know why he did it. He wished to make his species appear as distinct as possible, so that botanists would tend to accept them on the basis of the description. – July 24, 1944.

* that is the plant seems quite herbaceous; the second plant appears not woody above ground, or the

above ground point may be interpreted as to make 1 to 1½ inch woody portions which would seem as if they might be only transiently woody; the third plant is as described above.

– Brandegee, T. & K. cf. "Field Records note book", p. 172.

– Constance, Lincoln. Made a collection of plants on Bull Creek in Humboldt County. See his letter, June 27, 1934, in Jepson Correspondence.

– Cooper, W.S. cf. Field Records note-book, p. 148.

– Brandegee, T., and K. Itinerarier. Am. Midl. Nat. 27: 772.

– Brandegee, T. He never kept any regular field book while in the field. At least I never know of such, never heard of such. It is a pity that he did not. His mental capacities for observation in the field were such that

he could have put down so many things of interest if he had only had that habit, the habit of so doing, or perhaps better the will capacity for so doing. He did not see the need of it, or he had not the taste for so doing. One must acquire the habit; (or better be born with) one must acquire a taste for it. See note on Penstemon stephensii T. Bdg. in P. cleveslandii comm. in Herbario Jepsoniano. — Ralph Gibbs. Collected in Mono Co., summer of 1898. cf. Mimulus bigelovii, at Mono Craters.

— Dr. A. Kellogg. It was said of him by E. L. Greene, that he was with Audubon in Texas. I have never been able to verify this. Dr. S. W. Geiser has written a special article on Audubon in Texas (Southwest Review, 16: 109-135. -1930-

— Disappearance of material from Univ. California Herbarium.

Constantly I note the absence of material that should be here, especially specimens of the Brandegees, T. & K.*, and H. M. Hall. My chief evidence on this is derived from the fact that specimens in the Univ. Cal. Herbarium were freely cited in mss. of my Flora of California twenty to thirty years ago and cannot now be found. Under Mimulus bolanderi in ms. is cited "Coburn Mill, T. Brandegee". Not now found. M. K. Curran (K. Brandegee) specimens are cited in Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard 11: 274 etc as at Stanford when one would think they should be here at Univ. Cal.

* My point is biographical: the habits of the Brandegees as to specimens were careless. On no account should minutes have been allowed to disappear. — Sept. 12, 1944.

— Cont. p. 82 —

– Vortriede, W. Collected Mimulus bolanderi in Santa Lucia Mts., "May–July, 1892".

– Heller, A. A. of Mildred G. Pritchett in litt. Aug. 28, 1944.

– Trelease, Wm. In Cal. in 1892; as Hesperia in Apr. (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11:285).

– Meehan, Thos. In Cal. in 1883. "San Joaquin Valley"; Aug. 1. Mimulus subsecundus Gray. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11:286.

– Engelmann, Geo. Collected at Sisson, Aug. 25, 1880. (Mimulus guttatus DC.) (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11:165.)

– Wislizenus . Collected on San Jose Hills, Apr. 1847. Mimulus guttatus DC. (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11:168).

– Wright, Chas. cf. Dict. Am. Biog. 20:545.

– Exploration in early Texas. See check list of S. W. Geiser. 1944.

– Greene, E. L. He was a most amazing man. I knew him only when I was young but it would be difficult for me to take any other view than that he was wholly sincere. Moreover he had the most absolute devotion to the field of botany. Of this likewise there can be no doubt. But his scientific attitudes puzzled me. Examples:

1. Mimulus rubellus Gray and Eunanus brewerii Greene which are so close as to be distinguished often with difficulty he puts in separate genera. Why? Because he committed himself to certain characters for Eunanus as distinct from Mimulus and he thus laid down tests in advance; characters in advance. He describes Eunanus brewerii as having "only half dehiscent capsules", M. rubellus as with (presumably) wholly dehiscent ones. I find capsules of E. brewerii to be wholly dehiscent. It is doubtful if, generally speaking, Greene ever examined more than one

specimen. He says of E. breweri, placentae united below middle; of M. rubellus, separated placentae. I find them wholly united in both. cf. Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 102, 116.

Greene says:

E. breweri: "pedicels equaling calyx." At Donner Lake, where he himself got it, they are [in spms. generally] ½ as long to as long. And this is the case generally. But often (Upper Campbell Lake, Siskiyou Co., Butler) they are longer. In M. rubellus: "pedicels very slender, exceeding the leaves". In many cases they do not exceed the leaves; sometimes are shorter than the capsules.

In one of his books, F.L.Fr. or Man. he put a lupine, one of his own species, in the text apart from its near allies. One cannot understand the man unless one realize he believed tremendously in his own species. And he also knew that people were stupid. "I have put this lupine there so that persons will not confuse it with such-and-such a lupine [its near ally]." All this was natural to him. It expressed the temper of his mind. He was not open to any and every suggestion or query which might destroy his assured species. His mind was that of the scholiasts of the middle ages. – Sept. 14, 1944.

– Parry, C.C. Was in "nuts. near Napa", Aug. 13, 1874. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11: 140.

– Purpus, C.A. His #6002, Mimulus floribundus Dougl., was collected on "Bear Creek, July, 1899", "Middle Calif.", wholly insufficient data. The plants of Purpus came into the hands of the Brandegees, who, however, never made any effort to salvage exact localities.

Disappearance of material from Univ. Calif. material. Cont. from p. 77.

– Mimulus andrasaceus Curran: Tehachapi, May, 1884, Curran. at Stanford and not at California. cf Grant, Monog. Mimulus, 253.

– M. geniculatus Greene. "Tehachapi, 1884, Curran. Type collection at Stanford." Grant, Monog. Mimulus, 220.

– M. palmeri Gray. (M. diffusus Grant: Hall 1959). Parish Bros, 631.

– Greene, E. L. His attitude re. species is to me puzzling. There is a form of Mimulus guttatus DC. at Calistoga with very small remote leaves. See C. F. Baker, no. 1980. Greene named this as a new species, Mimulus remotiflorus Greene. It is a form of his Mimulus arvensis * published long before. How could he name mere leaf forms of the highly variable Mimulus guttatus as new species? A multitude might be so named.** – Sept. 25, 1944.

– Menzies, A. Science, 100: 335.

– Douglas, D. Science, 100: 335.

– Coulter, T. Science, 100: 335.

– Geiser, S. W. Check-list of Sci. Expl. in Texas. See History Cal. Botany box file.

** A great many were so named by him.

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* a leaf form of M. guttatus.

— Greene, E. L. Diagnoses. He did not use measurements very much and such as are used savor of the eye rather than the scale in many cases:

"basal leaves a yard long or more" Lflts. 2:14.

"involucres more than ½ inch high." Lflts. 2:16.

"leaves 6 or 8 inches long" — Lflts. 2:17.

The last phrase cited sounds like an estimate. Often he writes a diagnosis without a single measurement in it. cf. Mimulus clementinus: Lflts. 2:5.

— Greene, E. L. Mimulus luteus and some of its allies. Jour. Bot. 33:4. This is a valuable historical paper.

— Greene, E. L., He left California in July, 1895, taking with him his library and herbarium, for Washington, D.C. In the Univ. Cal. Herb. is a specimen collected by him on his way East in that year. He stopped off at various places on the way to collect; as at Donner Pass in the Sierra Nevada, on July 23, 1895. We have here a specimen, Mimulus primuloides collected by him at Summit sta., i.e. Donner Pass. How did we get that. Possibly I may have arranged some exchanges with him after he left us — but I do not recall any such now. — Oct. 3, 1944.

— Palmer, Edw. Note of his field work in s. Sierra Nevada. cf. Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. vol. 1, p. 1.

— Hall, H. M. Biographical note on his character — cf. W. L. Jepson, letter to Dr. H. M. Wheeler, 11 - 9 - '44.

— Wyethia reticulata Greene. [Sp. N.] Bull. Cal. Acad. 1:9. "Collected on Sweetwater Creek, in El Dorado County, Cal., July, 1883, by our most zealous and successful Mrs. Kate Layne Curran." — Greene. This was in February, 1884. A bit later Mrs. Curran, alias Mrs. Brandegee, turned on Professor E. L. Greene and flayed him alive! Again and again! And Repat it up! — And what said Greene? Greene said nothing! It would seem that having publicly testified to the worth of the body, he was precluded from uttering a syllable. At any rate he did not. It is my remembrance he made this testimony more than once — as to her capacities as a collector. — Oct. 5, 1944.

– Hartweg, Theo. Cf. Jour. Hort. Soc. London, 4: 294 (1849). Hartweg could not himself have seen trees of Pinus monophylla, since his route was not near any native groves of this species, that is not in any mountains near Monterey. Plainly he got his cones at an Indian hut where, used for food, they had been obtained by barter on the Indian trade routes. Hartweg visited Mission San Juez. It would have been possible for him to have seen trees in the mountains eastward.

As to conifers from Cal. introduced by Hartweg into England, cf. L. C. 4: 211.

– Gray, Asa. Was at Clinco in Apr., 1885, and collected Mimulus tricolor. (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11: 314).

– The University of California Herbarium has a few plants collected by E. L. Greene after he left the University. For example, Mimulus tilingii (M. implexus) collected near Castle Peak, July 27, 1895. How did we get it. Did I exchange with Greene after he left us?

– When Mrs. K. Brandegee left the California Academy of Sciences (she had been Curator of the Herbarium) she took with much Academy herbarium material. For example: a collection of Mimulus tilingii made by E. L. Greene at Donner Lake, Aug., 1883.

– Heller, A. A. His perversity. See note in Men and Manners, 14: 114.

— Vortriede, W. Santa Lucia Mts., May-July, 1892. (Mimulus subsecundus Gray.)

— Moxley, Geo. T., Collected at Pine Flat, Tulare Co., June 20, 1917. (Mimulus subsecundus Gray var. constrictus Grant).

— Brandegee, T. & K. A Purpus collection would come in. Purpus, C. A., was a German and he had apparently the thoroughness and orderliness of a German. Probably his collections always had data. But the Brandegees would not take the trouble to transfer this data to each specimen. For example, each folder would have a locality and date label and a number, in a given lot, but not Purpus' name. The Brandegees would distribute the folders without

Purpus' name. Or maybe all the data or nearly would be on a general memorandum and this data would not be duplicated for each folder.

Undoubtedly there have been other persons as sloppy and as careless as to records as the Brandegees, but none others of that sloppy class had opportunity to do as much damage to collections as did they.

Palmer, Edw., always made a collection label. But Palmer collections in the Brandegee herbarium often lack essential data because the Brandegees did not look out for this matter.

– Greene, E. L. Many of his species proposed as new do not seem to have much to support them on the basis of the published diagnosis, nor when one looks at the specimens, there may not be pervasive in appearance. But on investigating the material, by comparing carefully, by collating carefully field examinations, one may find excellent characters in support of a species of Greene which he himself did not work out, did not discover. This has chanced many times. Greene had a highly discerning eye in the way of recognizing new units. Gifted with a fine memory and with a keen sense for things which looked different from what he knew before, he thus, in the field

and in the herbarium too, put his finger on new units. A case of this sort is Mimulus gemiculatus collected in the Tehachapi Mts. by M. K. Curran. It is a good species, but he did not examine it with sufficient thoroughness to discover that the spreading or deflexed pedicels are in age thickened and strongly curved at base. Curvature varies but always on an individual one finds some curvature, sometimes great curvature Pedicels are, in age, nearly always thickened at base, at least some or an individual are thickened. Some pedicels, in addition, are nearly always winged! Thus we have a real character to sustain M. geniculatus! – W.L.J., Nov. 22, 1944.

– E. L. Greene. Mimulus floribundus "is always very villous and sticky, and has pale yellow corollas of less than half the size of those of this species [Mimulus geniculatus] and the next one, which I had also mixed with M. floribundus, but in deference to very eminent authorities."– E. L. Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 280.

– "Harknessia", Cooke. For. H. W. Harkness. cf. Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 15.

– Suksdorf, W. N. cf. The Botanical Collections of Wilhelm N. Suksdorf by Wm. A. Weber. Research Studies of the State College of Washington, vol. 12, no. 2.

– Robinson, W. War in California in 187 , and collected a little in the Sierra Nevada. Penstemon menziesii var. robinsonii Masters, Gard. Chron. 1872: 969, fig. 227 (1872), "upper parts of the Californian Sierra",

Robinson, was named for him by Masters.

– Robert Berton, who called at my laboratory, Jan. 18, 1945, lives at Santa Cruz and teaches in the Santa Cruz High School. At Santa Cruz there lived for many years, he says, a brother of Alfred Russell Wallace, who was interested in natural history and made collecting trips into the American tropics. He is now dead. It is more than likely this is the same Wallace who sent plants to Asa Gray from southern California and is the Wallace of Solanum Wallacei.
— Jan. 22, '45.

– Langsdorff

Spelled his name with a final double "ff". Pedicularis Langsdorffii is so written in Index Kewensis. Fisch. Mimulus Langsdorf

– Bolander, H.N. His square manila field labels for folders. See sheet no. 27,123 in U.C. Hb., Mimulus torreyi, where there is a label marked: B.T meaning Mariposa Big Trees.

– Fritchey, British algologist. He collected at Wawona, June 19, 1891. (Mo. Bot. Gard. 11:291).
↑ ann.

– Shockley, W.H. Collected in the Oakland Hills in June, 1886. cf. spm. of Diplacus aurantiacus.

– Flora Mexicana. Sesse et Mocino. La Naturaleza. ser. 2, vol. 2, supplem. 1889. (QH7.5 N35 ser. 2, v. 2)

– Bolander, H.N. and Red Mt. Harford was with him on this trip. cf. F.B. 1:191. F.B. 38:120c.

– Davidson, Geo. 40:155.
↑ F.B.

– Greene, E.L., F.B. 29:85.

– Shockley, W.H., was the first botanist to collect in the White Mts. of eastern California. He made a printed label: "White Mts., Mono Co., California". See a spm. of Penstemon newberryi.

– Braunton, Ernest. Died at Los Angeles March 22, 1945. He collected native plants about Los Angeles and about Inyo. Some of his specimens are in the University of California Herbarium. See letter from his daughter, Helen Rickabaugh, Apr. 2, 1945, in Jepson Correspondence, and my reply.

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- A. B. Lambert, Anecdotes of the late Patrick Browne. Trans. Linn. Soc. 4: 31-34 (1798).
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